a serub deck, polish brass, and shoot big guns, and they demonstrated on their cruise last year that they were not afraid of hard work and plenty of it.

some of them went aboard on Friday night to its up their quarters. They found lots of on the old fashioned New Hampshit o. three-gun decks and high woor,en ides Toice as many men as the Naval Batration mustered could be comfortably of awed on her. If the amatour tars wake as and a record with the big guns this year, as they did last, they will need all paratra space on the New Hampshire.

n an early hour vesterday moding until New Hampshire was towed slown to her anchorage in Gravesend Bar. there was bustle har decks. Lieut. Nairo, U. S. N., with

anchorage in Gravesend Bay, there was bustle on her decks. Lieut. Nairo, U. S. N., with a score of bluejackets from the Navy Yard, had sever thing shipshape for the reception, of com. Miller's young men. The members of the lattration wore their white duck uniform and carried their kits in canvas bags. As so in as they steeped on deck they were played under the same regulations that go ern the bluejackets in the navy. That mea as a nong other things, swatching decks, which is a necessary but not particularly plassed duty. At It clock the New Hamps hir was formally not in commission. The braisman's whist called the naval reser as a master on the upper deck. A bright-col steel onsign was colors were noisted to the free Then the Navy Yard band played. The tay Spangled Banner, and Commander Allier read the Governor's order for the criss. The New Hampshire was then in com all contained the tide, it was after to clock befor a consumption, and the week's was begun. (with gother the tide, it was after to clock befor a consumption of the consumption of the consumption of the consumption of the reser on a despatch bont. Each officer of the consumption of the forest and shifted orders. Therefore, and the manner and the men are a finett Herbert I. Safterlee, ordnance of the four battery commanders, Lieuts, S. Pavid Green, William Butter Duncan, Jr. Louis M. Mowbray, and Rouert P. Forshew.

The New Hampshire has merely a saluting least one as a cantheat does a steam yacht, the is a confortable, command of the name of the medican steel crulates.

modeln man of war about as much as nextheat does a steam yacht. She is a comfortable,
comy old bout, where the men can live and
drill, but they are to get their ideas of the
modern steel cruisers from the Chicago and
Atlanta, which have been detailed to assist the
battalion in its manogures. Each of these
cruisers is equipped with high-power breachloading rifles, and there are guns enough to
give each crew practice. Two batteries will
be assigned to each cruiser for gun practice.
There will be instruction at the main and secondary batteries and in the powder division,
bractice of the gun captains in sighting, fring
the great guns at targets, and in fact the regcular routine of the bluejackets. There will be
a landing at Bath Beach with an attack on a
supposed enemy. Some interesting boat races,
for which the crews have been in training for
some time, are on the schedule. The event of
the week, however, will be the naval attack on
the state camp at Poekskill. There will be
divice services on board the New Hampshire
to-day, and Monday will be devoted to gun
strill on the Chicago and Atlanta, which the
ruisers steam outside the Hook on Wedneslay and give them an opportunity to fire the
big rifles at a target.

Flagship New Hampshire, Gravesend Bat.

men will be able to put in practice when the cruisers steam outside the Hook on Wednesday and give them an opportunity to fire the big rifles at a target.

Flaositip New Hampshire, Gravesend Bay, July 18.—All hands worked with a will to-day from the time they reported on board until when, at 10 o'clock, the bugle sounded taps and the first day of the second annual cruise was ended. On the way down the bay the men were instructed in heaving the lead and the use of charts, and were made to haul in lines and take. Tricks at the wheel.

Just as the New Hampshire dropped anchor in Gravesend Bay at 4 o'clock the white hulls of the Chicago and Atlanta were seen coming thown through the Narrows. Above the Chicago fluttered the blue pennant with white stars, denoting that Admiral John Walker was on board. The two ships of the Squadron of Evolution dropped anchor to the northward of the New Hampshire. Capt. Miller at once boarded the Vamoose and went on board the Chicago to report to Admiral Walker.

In the evening there was a fire drill on board the New Hampshire. To morrow there will be a general muster, divine service and the reading of the Articles of War. In the morning a decachment of naval roservice from Rochester will report on board. There will be fitty of them, under command of Lieuts. Angle and Walbridge. They will strive in New York by the West Shore Railroad, and will be taken to the New Hampshire in a tug.

HE THIRT! ENTH COMES HOME, lyn Will Go Into Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEERSKILL, July 16 .- With the camp to-day, the season's work is ended as far as regards troops of the National Guard from New York and its vicinity, except the thirty-eight or forty men and officers who came in to-day in the Signal Corps and the battery detail for gun ilring.

It has been the most remarkable season in the history of the National Guard. Deginning with the Sixty-ninth, and following the results right through the weeks when the Ninth and such organization has shown progressive inprovements. Discipling has been more strict. and the programme has been one that was provided by headquarters, and that did not provide for each commanding officer displaying his own crotchets. Yet, contrary to what might have been expected, the camp is more

ing his own crotenets. Let, contrary to what might have been expected, the camp is more required and the second and the second

this week will be No. 1. Fourteenth street Wast.

Cd. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of the Sixty-fifth has 415 men and offloors with him. The new proxisional battalion is under command of tast. Hearty B. Henderson, and is almost as big as the Sixty-fifth. It consists of his own company, the Eighth of Rochester; the Twenty-sixth of Eimira. Capt. Robort P. Bush: the Twenty-eighth of Utica under Capt. Joseph H. Remacratho Thirty-second of Hoosick Falls under fast. Charles W. Eddy, and the Forty-third of Olean under Capt. Gaiver G. Thyng. The Twenty-sixth brought 65 men all told, the Iwenty-chirth 66, the Thirty-second 76, and the Forty-third.

A communication from Speaker Crisp to Gen. Forter, by telegraph to-day, requested Ger. Forter to appear before the Congress committee that is now investigating the labor troubles at Homestead.

THE CAMP COLORS STRUCK. The Second New Jersey Brigade Finishes

STATE CAMP. SEA GIRT. July 15 .- The members of the Second New Jersey Brigade, who have been under canvas here since last Saturlay, broke camp to-day. The Seventh Regiment of Trenton started first. followed by the with, which marched out an hour later. The resex troop was the last to go, leaving at 4

NOW THE SAILOR LADS GO.

SECOND ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NATURE NATURE CRUISE OF THE NATURE CRUSE OF THE NATURE CRUISE OF THE NATURE CRUISE OF THE NATURE CRUSS morning.

Private Otto Mott of Company E. Third Regiment. of Elizabeth, was court martialled for ment. of Elizabeth, was court martialled for refusing to do guard duty. He was dishonorably discharged and deprived of his pay.

THI. COAST DEFENCES.

Gunnend Morter Butterles and the Sites

Washington, July 16.—The Senate has made so noticeable increases in the Fortifications bill as passed by the House. One raises from \$500,000 to \$750,000 the item for the construction of gun and mortar batteries; the der increases from \$250,000 to \$500,000 the rappe printion for the purchase of sites for such satteries.

It should be said, however, that these are, in one sense, restorations of old legislation. The last Congress appropriated the amounts which the Senate has now set spart for these two purposes, and the House this year seems to have reduced the items more in a general spirit of economy than because the former amounts were excessive. The purchase of sites for fortifications and the erection of new batteries will require annual appropriations for a long time, and the sums hitherto fixed seem to be moderate and worthy of continu-

ance at least for several sessions to come The Engineer Corps asked \$2,647,000 for gun and mortar batteries, on the ground that this sum would be needed to erect emplacements for eighteen guns, in addition to the emplacements for twenty guns which had been partly provided for by the Fiftieth Congress and the Fifty-first. It has been shown that there will be ready for mounting in less than a year forty-two gups, and that provision for the emplacements of twenty-four of them must still be made. In addition there will be fiftyseven mortars ready within a year. The crection of emplacements for thirty-two of these has been provided for, but for twenty-five no provision has been made. The Engineer Corps accordingly estimated \$120,000 as needed for expenditures at Portland, \$348,000 for Boston. \$978,000 for New York, \$60,000 for Washington, \$346,000 for Hampton Roads, and \$800.-000 for San Francisco. It will be seen that since all these guns and

mortars are so soon to be ready, there should be a liberal provision at the present time for mounting them; and \$750,000 is certainly not an excessive proportion of the total estimates. It is true that the main point is to get the guns and the carriages. As Gen. Flagler said to the House Committee. "If war should break out, we should be able to prepare some kind of fortifications in a few weeks." But that supposes the pressure of an emergency in which thousands of men would be employed. Ordinarily it would take about nine months to construct these emplacements properly and for permanent use. It is a very pleasant prospect to have minety-nine modern guns and mortars ready for mounting on our coasts by next June: but for that very reason it is well to have the emplacements ready for receiving them, so that then the country may feel a degree of security in the preparations for coast defence not known now for many years. The amount of money on hand for this purpose was lately \$1,200,000; but all except \$4,000 had been set apart for contracts, so that if the House should conclude to add \$750,000 instead of \$500,000 for this purpose it might all be laid out to advantage within twelve months.

As to sites, two appropriations of \$500,000 each have aiready been made at successive sessions. Gen. Casey has given the estimates of the event for sites to be arguired by puran excessive proportion of the total estimates.

As to sites, two appropriations of \$500,000 each have aircady been made at successive sessions. Gen. Casey has given the estimates of the cost for sites to be acquired by purchase and condemnation as \$1.04.715. With \$1.000,000 more would be required and the \$250,000 proposed by the House would not be enough. In his letter on the subject, Gen. Casey says, in asking for \$604.715, that "any delay in securing these proposed sites must result in increased cost to the Government, and it would be profitable were even three times the estimated sum appropriated." He afterward expresses the opinion that 1.000 more acres will have to be acquired hefore the plans of the Fortifications Board are fully carried out. There was lately on hand, unexpended, it appears, about \$175,000 of former appropriations. If the House should conclude to increase the amount by \$508,000 at the present time to a out. former appropriations. If the House should conclude to increase the amount by \$5,80,000 at the present time, no doubt the facilities of the War Department would be enlarged not only for paving judgments obtained in the condemonation of sites, but for making private contracts of purchase.

The Sonate has amended the bill further by striking out the provision for procuring castiron mortars, hooped with steel, and substituting steel mortars. This is a matter which

iron mortars, hooped with steel and suistituting steel mortars. This is a matter which
should cause little dissension. Both types of
mortar are good, but the Ordnance Department is inclined to make the advance to steel
mortars. Mr. Breekinridge had put the matter very fairly in the House:

We have no increase entirely of steel, and the judgment of the committee was that it would be better to
hild twenty or twenty, two steel mortars and have the
seventy-three ron mortars with steel hoops, so that
the proper experts of the dovernment could try the two
classes of ginns and see which was the best, and then
immifacture other guns of that best type. But this a
mere matter of expediency, for the ginn indicated in
the gentleman's amendment has been accepted by the
Wallegartheman's amendment has been accepted by the
wall twenty-two. While my own judgment is not in
accord with the policy contemplated in the amendment, it is a matter which into leves no principle.

Whatever the decision, a liberal provision Whatever the decision, a liberal provision for mortars will have been made; and it may also be added that, whether with or without the other Senate amendments, the pending bill for coast defence will be in most respect, a good one, and creditable to the Fifty-second Congress.

MORE THAN 250,000 SPECIMENS.

The Museum of Natural History Cots the Edw. ris' Entomological Collection.

Through the efforts of a committee consisting of A. M. Palmer. Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson. Theodore Moss. S. P. Avery, W. C. Prime, and Lawrence Hutton, the entomological collection of the late Harry Edwards, the cal collection of the late Harry Edwards, the actor, has been purchased and presented to the American Museum of Natural History. There are more than 250,000 specimens in the collection. More than one-half the purchase price was secured by the committee from the professional and personal friends of Mr. Edwards and from friends of the museum, the emainder being assumed by the trustees of the museum.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company. NIAGARA FALLS, July 16 .- The Canadian NIagara Power Company, to develop the power of the Horseshoe Falls, in Victoria Park, was formally organized to-day at a meeting held at the Clifton House. There were present Col. the Clifton House. There were present Col. Albert B. Shaw, Francis L. Stetson, and Wilsiam D. Rankine of New York, and John D. Irwin, John G. Scott, and C. J. Elliott of Toronto, These officers were elected: President, Col. A. D. Shaw; Vice-President, F. L. Stetson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Rankine. The lease of the exclusive privileges to develop the power of the fails in Victoria Park, which was granted to Mossis. Shaw, Stetson, and Rankine by the Park Commissioners, was duly transferred to the newly organized company. Col. Shaw says that they will await the completion of the tunnel on this side before commencing operations in Canada.

Prosperous Times in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, July 16 .- The sales in the cloth market for the past week aggregated 042,000 local market. The prices were 3.7-10 and 35 cents, and as spots were scarce, futures were the more largely sold, and are still in demand. The contracts extend as far ahead as 1803, and very large profits are assured.

CLEVELAND, July 16 .- The schooner General Burnside foundered in Lake Erie, about four miles northwest of Cleveland, at 9 o'clock this morning. She left here last night loaded with coal, but was disabled by the heavy sea, and was trying to get back when the water filled and sank her. All on board were resound by a tag. The Burnside was an old boat, owned in

A New and Fast Train to the South.

A New and Fast Train to the South.

A sestibile train to run solid daily, between Washington and Clastrancogn ever the Norlois and Western
glistopeared down tho road, and Gen. Sowell
took the train for Cane May, Gov. Abbett leavdog later for Trenton

Discipline was relaxed a little last night. A
burlesque tilting exhibition, in imitation of
the troopers' tournament of restarday, was

The state of the South.

A New and Fast Train to solid ality between Wesh

inglistance and the Leaf Trainsesse.

I grant and the Leaf Tra

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE LAST OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS TAKEN UP IN THE BENATE.

An Investigation Ordered Into the Workings of the Immigration and Notarnitiestion Laws - The House Discusses the 85,000,000 World's Fair Appropriation -An Exciting Ppleade in the Senate, Only Part of Which Will Appear in the Record-Senator Barris Calls Senator Sanders of Mortana a " Damsed ? countrel."

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Ber., Nov.), Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported and asked immediate action on the resolution empowering the Committee on Immigration to investigate the workings of the laws of the United States relative to immigration from foreign countries and the importation of contract labor into the United States, and into the laws and prevailing methods of naturalization. the investigation to be conducted at such times and places as the committee may deem proper, during the present session or the recess of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) the naturalization part of the investigation was limited to the period since the year 1890, and as thus amended the resolution was rassed. The General Deficiency bill, the last great appropriation bill unacted upon by the Sen-ate, was then taken up and occupied the attention of the Senate until adjournment.

Not more than 100 Representatives were

present in the House to-day. The Senate amendments to the Fortifications Appropria-

present in the House to-day. The Senate present in the House to-day. The Senate amendments to the Fortifications Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to a conference. Messrs. Forney (Dem., Ala.), Livingstone (Dem., Ga.), and Cogswell (Rep., Mass.), being the conference. The private pension bills considered in Committee of the Whole last night (sixty-three in number) were passed.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Pa.) introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to report to the House what steps, if any, have been taken to indict and punish the members of the American Sugar Reiners' Company, or sugar trust, and the Whole-sale Grocers Association of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, recently organized as an adjunct of the trust, and thereby making an illegal combination to raise, control, and arbitrarily regulate the price of an article of food.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the total amount of taxes paid by national banking associations to the United States; the total amount of taxes paid by such associations to the several States and annufcipalities in which such associations are located; the total amount of taxes paid by pational banks state banks, bankers, or associations, under the act of March 26, 1867, imposing a tax of 10 per cent, on the amount of notes of town, city, or municipal corporations paid out by them after May 1, 1847; what amount of money has been lest since the organization of the national bank notes by reason of the failure of the banks to redeem the same.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the Civil Sundry Appropriation Bill, the pending amendment heing the proposition giving the world's Fair \$5,000,000 in sourenir coins and closing the gates on Sunday. The debate on this proposition was without incident, the press gallery, which is a fair indication of public opinion, heing entirely deserted. It was agreed that the discussion should be continued on Monday evening for three

President Harrison and Private Secretary Halford left Washington at 2:15 this afternoon for Cape May Point, and will probably return for Cape May Point, and will probably return Monday or Tuesday. Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Crounse, Mint Director Leach, and Private Secretary Winne left at 8:30 this afterneon for Annapolis. At this point they take the lighthouse tender Holly for a two-days sait as far as Cape Charles, Md. The party will return on Monday night. Assistant Secretary Nettleton will be Acting Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Foster. Secretary Elkins left here this evening for Deer Park, Md.

The President has signed the Legislative Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the Army Appropriation bill, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the act to authorize the St. Joseph Church of East Baton Rouge, La., to use quit-claim land for school purposes, the act to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River near Omaha, Neb., and the act for the reliet of Lieut, Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.

tigated the Homestead troubles will meet mony taken at Pittsburgh with a view to for-mulating their report, so that it may be pre-sented to the House refore the close of this session. It is expected the report will be sub-mitted the latter part of the week, and permis-sion will be asked by the committee to investi-gate the Pinkerton system during the recess of Congress.

There was an exciting episode in the Senate toward the close of the proceedings to-day, only part of which will appear in the official report, and that part, without explanation, will not be understood except by Senators and others who witnessed the scene. Just before the Senate went into executive session the veteran Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Isham G. Harris, closed a personal explanation with these words. ese words: Under these circumstances, Mr. President.

Harris, closed a personal explanation with these words:

"Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I used language more vigorous, perhaps, than I should have done, but these are the facts."

The "facts" will appear in the report of the Senator's remarks; the "language will not. The unreported language was addressed to another benator and was several times audibly repeated on the floor of the Senate, though not in public debate, and consisted in calling Senator sanders "a damaed scoundrel."

Early in the day Mr. Harris, as a member of the District of Columbia Committee, called up a bill for the incorporation of a District of Columbia relivance of Montana offered an amendment, which caused the bill to go over in the morning hour. Subsequently, as Mr. Harris said to the Senate, Mr. Sanders voluntarily crossed the floor to him and said he would withdraw his amendment and allow the bill to pass. The bill was therefore again called up by Mr. Harris by unanimous consent, but was met by still another amendment from Mr. Sanders, which blocked its way, as there was not a quorum of Senators present, and the Montana Senator demanded the ayes and nays. Thereupon Mr. Harris, in very pointed tones, expressed his surprise, but added: "I will not say why." He did not say why publicly, but he crossed over to where Mr. Sanders was seated, and, shaking his hand at him, told him he was a "damned scoundrel." Senator Sanders, retaining his self-command, moved away without making any reply.

Afterward each took the floor. Mr. Sanders explained that the question of the encroachment on the public highways involved in his amendment was one in which his constituents took a de-p interest, and, on reflection, he felt bound to insist on a yea and nay vote upon it, believing that the Senate would not dare put itself on record against the principle therein enunciated. He made no allusion to the scene which had occurred between Senator Harris and himself.

Mr. Harris followed, and closed his statement with the remark that he had used ian-

which had occurred between Senator Harris and himself.

Mr. Harris followed, and closed his statement with the remark that he had used an guage more vigorous than he should have done." Mr. Sanders, whose wife was in the ladies gallery during the whole scene, left the Senate Chamber before the close of Mr. Harris's remarks, and therefore made no rejoinder thereto.

thereto.

The episode was the general topic of discussion among Senators after adjournment, and opinions were expressed by several of the Southern Senators that Senator Harris, whose fiery temperament was admitted, would apologize to Senator Sanders after he has cooled down.

The International Monetary Conference. WASHINGTON. July 16.-The International Monetary Conference will be held in Berlin during the latter part of next month, and the proclamation of the President to this effect proclamation of the President to this effect will soon be issued. The countries that have joined with the United States in the proposed Conference are Great Britain. France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Servia, and Denmark. There is still an impression that the Commissioners from the United States will be Senator Jones of Nevada, ex-Comptroller Cannon, and Lambert Tree of Chicago. The name of Director Leech of the Mint Bureau is also said to be before the President.

Small-pox in British Columbia.

MONTREAL, July 16 .- The Board of Health

830,000 HORTH OF JAWALS IN HIS B LT. Mrs. Pout to Far Of Caratas Wants Wis-

The Trinidad neg-o. Carlos Wiggins, who was arrested as he stepped ashere from the steamer Philadelphia on its arrival from Venezuela on Thursday, with a belt around his waist containing \$30,000 worth of jewelry which he is accused of stealing, was arraigned before Justice Divver at the Tombs resterday. and held in \$10,000 bail for examination tomorrow morning. He is a good-looking frankfaced negro, and speaks English, French, and Spanish. He told his story to a Sun reporter yesterday.

He was employed for a long time, he said, in the house of Señor Jeous Maria Paul, College No. 44, Caracas, Señor Paul is a pephew of Rojar Paul, who has been President of Venezue's, and may be President again if Crespo succeeds in downing Palacio. When Gen. Crespo started the present revolution Jesus Maria Paul fled from Caracas. He came to New York, and was here until two weeks ago. Several weeks ago Palacio was underneath in the fight, and he, too, left Venezuela in a hurry. This gave Sefor Paul a chance. But since that time the fortune of war has gone against Crespo again, and now Sefor Paul is a prisoner in his own house at Caracas.



CARLOS WIGGINS.

CARLOS WIGGINS.

Wiggins noticed one day that the brick flooring of his room had been disturbed at some time. He took up the bricks and found an iron box. He did not open the box then, he says, but buried it again, supposing that if it belonged to be not faul's family it would be taken away. It was not disturbed, so Wiggins concluded that it contained money and had been buried there long ago and forgotten. A little later when things were getting unpleasant he decided to take the box and get out of the country while he had a chance. At this time Sener Paul was in New York, but his wife was in Caracas, and he was making preparations to join her.

Wiggins started for La Guayra to embark for New York. He opened the box on the way, and found in it a won rous array of jewelry. He strapped it around his waist in a money belt and came on to New York.

Señor Paul get back to Caracas just after Wiggins left. His wife had discovered that the jewels which she had furied were gone. Crespo having the upper hand just then, a telegram was sent to New York to the Venezuelan Consult o ask the police here to watch for Wiggins. The police got him all right. As it was alleged that he was trying to snuggle the jewels ashore, they were held at the Custom House.

It is probable that Wiggins will be sent back to Venezuela. House.
It is probable that Wiggins will be sent back to Venezuela, although he can be held here on charges of smugging and bringing stelen goods into the country. He doesn't want to go

"Peradventure, Seffor Palacio will have finally conquered before I reach Caracus," he said yesterday, "and in that case Seffor Jesus Paul can get no law, and I shall have committed no crime. I did no wrong, in my belief, in any case. If Gen. Crespo is in power I should probably be imprisoned for a few years."

REUTHNER'S MYSTICAL WILL.

For Three Years I'is Beirs Have Been Trying to Find Out Win 's 1 . It.

The relatives of Solomon Beuthner, who died in 1889, have been endeavoring since that time to get at his will, which in 1882 was deposited, sealed for safe keeping, with Royal Notary Peter Hilgers at Cologne, Germany. They have been able neither to administer on

visions of the German law relating to "mystical wills." He was in this city when he died, in 1889, and left a widow. Bertha S. Beuthner, and a daughter. Lida Wolfers. Four brothers and a sister also survived him.

The relatives, employed counsel, who endeavored to obtain the will, but Notary Hilgers and that by the German law he was empowered only to present it in court, where it could be opened. As Mr. Beutliner was not a resident of Germany the document could not be probated in the German courts. They tried in effectually to get Hilgers to give them a copy, but he declined to permit the seal to be broken. Still in the dark about the contents of the will, the relatives endeavored to get Hilgers to permit the will to be brought to this country. He declined to surrender it or to bring it himself unless the relatives would undertake to return the original will to him immediately.

bring it himself unless the relatives would undertake to return the original will to him immediately.

Counsel could find no provision in the law of this State by which they could give him such an assurance. The tode of Civil Procedure gives the Surrogate power to retain original wills in his office for one year after probate. Notary Hilgers would not accept this condition.

Then Lawyer J. A. Beall began a formal action in behalf of the daughter against her mother and the brothers and sister for a partition of the estate, and in this zetion on Friday obtained an order from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court directing Notary Hilgers to present the will before him some time in August or September next. The order could, of course, be treated as judicial Luncombe by the unrelenting notary, as the court had no jurisdiction over him. It had, however, been arranged between the relatives and Notary Hilgers that if such an order, useless in itself, were made he would bring the document over, presumably at their expense.

In this action Mrs. Wolfers says she presumes, as she is the only child, that her father had made the largest provision for her in the will. As, however, its contents were unknown, sice had made her mother and her father's collateral relatives defendants in the case.

Lawyer Beall said yesterday that he did not know what the German law defined as "mystical wills," but he ledieved that this will had been made mystical enough.

A BEAVY MORTALITY LIST.

1,386 Deaths Reported for the Week, or a Drath Rate of 88.

The mortality for the week ending at noon yest-rday was the heaviest since the week ending April 18, 1891. The number of deaths last week was 1.336-a death rate of 38 in 1.000 in a year. There were 11 more deaths in the week ending April 18, 1891. For the week ending Jan. 11, 1890, when the grip was at its ending Jan. 11, 1890, when the grip was at its height, there were 1,424 deaths. The highest death list of recent years was for the week ending July 6, 1872, when there were 1,594 deaths, and the population was much smaller than it is now.

Of last tweek's deaths 690 were of children under 1 year, and 202 of children between 2 and 5 years. Diarrhead diseases caused the death of 4.6 persons, 438 of whom were children under 5 years. Nine hundred and ninety deaths occurred in tenement houses.

The number of deaths reported for the day ending at noon yesterday was 228. On Friday there were 177. During the week there were reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of typhus fever, 16 of typhoid, 78 of scarlet fever, 275 of measles, 04 of dightheria, and 11 of small-pox.

Changes in the Iron Steamboat Time Table. Changes in the time table of the Iron Steamboat Company's route to Belden Point will be made to-day. To accommodate Harlem people a landing will be made at 110th street. East River, and the boats to-day will make nine trips from New York and Brooklyn. No Montheat July 10.—The Board of Health has received a telegram f om the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia saying that there are forty-sight cases of small-pox in Victoria and five in Vancouver and New West. They will start from the Bridge Dock at 12.10 and 11.4, in, and at 1.2, 3.5, 6, and 7.2, and at 1.2 and 12.3, 5, 6, and 7.2, and at 1.2 and 12.4 and 1

Wood Mantels.

Beyond all other material the native and foreign hard woods, with their many effects of grain and color, are being used for mantels. We constantly study these points and have produced many chaste and artistic patterns. your taste or the furnishing of your house.

Our new factory with extensive facilities enables us to produce the finest class of work at greatly reduced cost.

J.S. Conover & Co., Ware- 28 and 30 W. 23d St. FACTORIES; 506, 508, AND 530 WEST \$5TH ST.

PESTIFEROUS PUTIT BLOWERS. A Gung of Young Toughs that Assaults Passers in the Streets,

This is the season when the pestiferous putty blower has its annual sway. There are laws against the selling and use of putty blowers, but they are not enforced. The putty blower is very popular with the gangs of young toughs who inhabit Cherry Hill, lower Catharine street, Madison, Henry, and Monroe streets, and the "Barracks" in Water street. They secrete themselves in cellars, on the roofs, or even in their own apartments, a: d assail naasara-by.

One of these gangs was on the stoop of 26 Henry street yesterday afternoon pelting pass-ing men and women from the hillway. If anybody turned on the boys they ran in the hallway and down in the cellar. Benjamin Feldman, 32 years old, a Russian Hebrew, who is employed in the baths estab-

lished by the Baron Hirsch fund, at Henry and Market streets, happened to be one of the gang's victims. Feldman has been in poor health for some time. He left there at 1 o'clock yesterday to get his lunch. He lives in Catharine street, and was forced to pass the gan; gathered on the stoop of 26 Henry street. Feldman carried an old umbrella to protect himself from the hot sun. He received a voiley of the stinging putty pellets as he passed the gang, and turned involuntarily to see where it came from. There was another voiley then, and Feldman was angry, the saw the loys in the haliway, and started for them with his umbrella uplifted. He brought it down on the back of one of the lads, but, instead of running away, the young tough turned on Feldman. His companions came to his assistance, and they surrounded Feldman and attacked him from all sides. The youngstor whom Feldman struck first used his blower as a clu- and brought it with all his force across the man's forehead. Feldman's spectacles were smashed by the tlow, and he received an ugly cut over the right temple. Then the gang scampered. gang's victims. Felaman has been in poor

ugly cut over the right temple. Then the gang seampered.

Fellman was almost exhausted, and sank bleeding and faint on the stoop. A crowd gathered, but not ody volunteered to help him. He sat there bleeding for half an hour, when the attention of Janitor Long was attracted. Long ran to the Madison stroot police station and returned with Policeman Crowley. An ambulance was hurriedly summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeon sewed up Feldman's wound and took him to the hospital. Policeman Crowley caught Philip Cohen, who lives in the house at 28 Henry street, with a putty blower. He could not get any evidence that Philip was the guilty boy, and Feldman could not identify him. Cohen's brother was in the gang, and Billy Mohr of 31 Catharine street was another. On account of Feldman's inability to tell which of the gang struck him, the police were unable to make an arrest.

BROTHER-IN-LAW SCHOENTE'S WORDS They Made Mrs. Mandell's Husband Joni-

Mrs. Josephine Mandell, the wife of a carpenter living at 323 Oakland street, Green point, has been made unhappy by a remark passed by her brother-in-law, Jacob Schoente two weeks ago in the hearing of her husband. She went to the Lee Avenue Police Court in Williamsburgh yesterday and demanded the arrest of her husband for being jealous of her. Mrs. Mandell said that Schoente formerly boarded with her. He caused so much trouble the estate nor to ascertain what are the provisions of the will.

Beuthner, who lived in this city, made many trips abroad on business connected with his ownership of part of a salt mine in Germany. While at Cologne in 1882 he fell sick, and immediately executed a will, which was deposited with Notary Hilgers under the provisions of the German law relating to "mysetical wills." He was in this city when he died, him to leave the house. When he went away he whispered to her: "If you don't keep quiet all will come out." "My husband was in the room when Schoente said this." Mrs. Mandell told the clerk of the court. "and he has since been jealous of me. Night after night he walks up and down the room and keeps saying: It must come out: it will come out!" I have tried in vain to assume him that Schoente was a mischief maker and that the remark he made had no significance. He refuses to believe me. between her and her husband that she told

no significance. He refuses to believe me, however, and the words seem to be driving him crazy. Several times he has threatened to commit suicide, and I am beginning to fear him. He has no reason to be lealous of me, and I want him arrested for it."

Mrs. Mandell was advised to sue Schoente for slander. Upon leaving the control which the control has he was advised to sue schoente for slander. Upon leaving the control has intention of taking the law into her own hands and forcing her brother-in-law to explain the meaning of his words.

TICKET AGENT BIUM ARRESTED.

Agen | Kobb'- 21; nature Forged to Christian

Endeav r Excursion Tickets, C. C. Kobb, a ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, found the other day that his endorsement extending the time of excursion deavor Convention, was on a great many more sons who had taken advantage of the low rates to come to New York had sold or exchanged their return tickets at scalpers' offices. Mr. Kobb notified the police of his disoffices. Mr. Kobb notified the police of his discovery, and Detective Titus was put on the case. He arrested Nathan B. Blum, a ticket broker of 457 Broadway. Blum was arraigned before Justice Divver at the Tomes yesterday. Titus said that he had found that Blum was selling tracets bearing a lorgery of Mr. Koobs signature to an extension privilege. He had also discovered that Charles Danziger had made two rubber stamps for Blum. Mr. Kobb said the forgor or forgers had taken advantage of the fact that an extension of time had been granted to a great many Christian Endeaverers, and the frauds were not apparent until the tickets were turned in.

Blum was held in default of \$2,500 ball.

AIDING HER BIGAMOUS HUSBAND. Della Lee, Who Promised to Testify Against Dockweiler, Bisappears.

Nineteen-year-old Delia Lee, who married ex-Policeman Joseph Dockweiler under the name of Charles St. Clair in Brooklyn about a week ago, and found out soon after the ceremony that he had another wife and three children, has disappeared. After the arrest of Dockweiler for bigamy the girl appeared before Judge Walsh and said the prisoner before Judge Walsh and said the prisoner had lasely deceived her, and that she would be glad to aid in sending him to prison. She therefore was not hell as a witness.

Yesterday the police ascertained that she visited Dockweller at the fail on Wednesday, and that on the following day she disappeared, after her trains had been removed from her boarding house at 340 Livingston street. Dockweller is to receive more than \$30,000 on Aug. I through the death of a relative in Germany, and it is thought that he promised to pay Miss Late to keep out of the way when his trial comes on.

The Piano Was for His Daughter,

Ida M. Al cams has begun a suit in the Eupreme Court, Brooklyn, against Smith Abrams for a separation. The couple have been married nearly twenty-six years, and the defendant, it is alleged, deserted his wife six years ago. Mr. Abrums is a wealthy oyster planter ago. Mr. Abrams is a wealthy oyster planter in East Pockaway, and he owns raccherses his wife says. Arr. Abrams alleges that her husbatid is living at the house of Mrs. Hoff at East fock way, and that she suspects that he has bought a riano in her (Mrs. Abrams) name for the use of Mrs. Hoff. Mr. Abrams denies that he is wealthy, and that he ownsaw raccherses, and explains away his wife's suspicious about Mrs. Hoff by saying that the plane was purchased for his daughter. Judge Cullen has reserved his decision on Mrs. Abrams's application for \$15 a week alimony.

ANDREW SAYS IT'S HIS PROPERTY, But that His Wife Is in Postession, an

Andrew Kopke, who says that he is a cripple of 71 years and that he has been beggared by his wire Sophie and their son, has brought acjudgment declaring that several pieces of property she holds, she holds as trustee for

Kopke says he went to California in 1848. We manufacture to order from \$20,000 in cash, six pounds of gold hullion, our own special designs, to suit and six craps shawls worth \$1,000. He then and in 1857 he came back to this city, bringing went on a visit to his parents at Neuhaus, Gor-many. While there he met the defendant daughter of a tavern keeper, at Ottendorf. those tivern was frequented by journeymen in their "wanderiahre." He married Sophie in 1857 " without dowry or trosseau," and returned with her to this city. She never had any business, he declares, not had she carned the moners constituting her alleged estate.

He started in the butcher business, first in Pearl street and then in West Broadway, and

says that in the years 1881 and 1832 he made large sums through Government contracts for the supply of provisions for the Northern army. He bought two houses in West Broadway, one at Fifty-second street and Second avenue, and another at Fifty-third street and First avenue. He also had a house in Jersey City which he gave to his son Andrew.

He retired from business in 1885, put \$4,000 in an Inside pocket, and went off on a tour of travel. He revisited Califorria, and journeyed through British America, the Sandwich Islands, and Alaska. On his return, he says, he found that his son also had retired from business, and that mother and son were living on the income of his property. He ascertained that his wife had sold part of the property he had bought, and had purchased a house in Fourth avenue and Ninety-second street for \$1,000.

His wife refused to recognize any claim of her husband in the property when he came back, and as he had expended the \$4,000 while away, he says, he is now destitute. He then brought the present action through Lawyer O. Curtiss Hoffman against her.

says that in the years 1881 and 1862 he made

COUNT DILLON'S CARLE STOCK.

He Says He Ought to Have Some Preferred and He Wants It Now. Count Arthur Dillon (of the Duchy of Luxsmburg), who says he was the original projector of the Commercial Cable Company, has brought action in the Supreme Court involving an al-

leged contract growing out of the scheme in which he makes John W. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett, who now control the company, defendants The Count says that when Mackay and Ben-

nett arranged to go into the enterprise with him they put up \$3,950,000 and he \$50,000. In consideration of his services it was agreed that they should share equally in the enterprise. The Commercial Cable Company took their contracts off their hands by payment to them of its entire capital stock, consisting of 40,000 shares. Each received a third of the stock.

The present section arises out of an alleged contract by which, as Count Dillou declares, there was to be issued 1,000 shares of preferred stock on which the company was to guarantee a dividend of 15 per cent. This preferred stock was to be considered in the nature of a lonus. Count Dillon says that 800 of the 1 CO shares of it were to be divided equally by the three. He says this stock was never issued by the company, contrary to its alleged agreement. He not only wants his share, as it would have been if issued, and the dividends, but the proportionate addition that would have been made to it by the increace of the capitalization. He says the capital was first increased to \$6,000,000.

The defendants have given Count Dillon. contracts off their hands by payment to them

increased to \$6,000,000 and then to \$1,000,000.

The defendants have given Count Dillon notice through their counsel, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, that they will move before Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court for a bill of particulars of this alleged agreement concerning the preferred stock. It is understood that they will deny the agreement. Townsend, Dystt & Einstein appear for Count Dillon in the case.

MRS. M'COGG'S ESTATE.

William Orden Jones's Sons Sue the Trus

ters for 8218,000 Edward W. S. Johnston has been appointed guardian for William E. Jones, 14 years old, so hat with his brother, Alexander McK. Jones. William may bring suit to compel the trustees of the estate of his grandmother. Caroline Ogden McCogg, to turn over their share of her estate worth \$160,000 with interest of \$53,000. Mrs. McCogg died at Newport on Feb. 18, 1885, leaving an estate of \$1,200,000. Her will, executed in February, 1877, while she was in Europe, was probated in Chicago, that being the residence of her husband. She divided her estate into five parts, directing that each of her five children should receive one part. They were Caroline Ogden Jones, Frances Ogden Jones, William Ogden Jones, Mahlon Ogden Jones, and Louis Butler McCogg. She left the property for division with her brother-in-law, Edwin R. Sheldon of Chicago, and her two daughters as trustees.

The decelerity son William Order Law. The decedent's son, William Ogden Jones, died, leaving three children, the present plaintiffs and their sister Julia. Julia would not join in the present suit, so her brothers have made her defendant with the trustees under the will. These two grandsons claim that two-thirds of one-fifth of the estate of Mrs. McCogg. amounting to \$100,000, has been withheld from them by the trustees. They desire an accounting of the estate and a decree compelling the trustees to convey their interest to them.

AT THE END OF HIS JOURNEY. Walked All the Way from Lowville and

Franz Szanyislaus, a Hungarian immigrant, who arrived on the stramship Darmstadt in April. died at the Ellis Island hospital on Friday night. He went to Ellis Island on Wednesday, having hobbled from Lowville, N. Y., with the aid of a long staff. He was ten days making the journey, and was so much exhausted that he could barely stand when he reached Eliis Island. He said he wanted to return to his wife and three chlidren in Hunzary. The contractor who employed him to dig on a railroad at Lowville had, he said, treated him inhumanely. A hank caved in on him almost two conths ago when he was at work on the railroad and broke his legs. He was also injured internally. He said just before he died that while he was laid up he was visited only once by a physician. When he got well enough to stand on his feet he determined to make his way back to New York and return to Hunzary. He had no money, and, as he could not get free transportation, he was compelled to walk. The exertion of the long journey and his internal hurts protably caused his death. making the journey, and was so much ex-

Dreinion Against Ballot-ben Stuff es. Justice Werts in the Circuit Court in Jersey

City, yesterday denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of the seven ballot-Lox stuffers who are serving their terms in the Hudson county penitentiary at Snake Hill. The application was based on the Hill. The application was based on the ground that the commitments were detective. The objection was purely technical. The commitments were made out on State prison printed blanks, and the clark who diled in the blanks neglected to crase three printed words. Justice Wests said that the alleged defect in the commitments was a mere clerical error occasioned by the use of the printed forms and the fallure to class the words "in this state" and substitute the words "in this scounty." The judgment of the court, Justice Wests decided, as entered upon the record, is sufficient to enforce the sentence. The seven labels box stuffers in the projection will there ore finish their term of nine months unless the Court of Pard as intervenes.

A Limited But Successf I Strike.

A limited strike occurred on the Long Island Railroad Friday night, when three men who act as brakemen and freight handlers on the Port Jefferson treight, struck and sidetracked their train. Until early in the week flye men did duty on this train, and the run was made in fourteen hours. The force was reduced two men, and then the remaining three wenton a strike for more heip. Conductor Pollock noti-fied headquarters in Long Island City, and an extra man was forwarded to the strikers, and the siletracked train resumed its journey.

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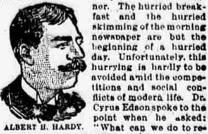
The Murderous Energy of Modern American

Its Evil Effects Are Apparent in all Classes of Society-Shattered Cons Unitions and Shirt 14e the Luie-Some Starting Expressions

of heen ! beerwr . "The number of sudden deaths which occur every year as a consequence of running to railway trains and forrytoats is not inconsiderable," says a writer in one of the leading medical journals. "The victims are mostly persons who, without knowing it, have some disease of the heart."

This kind of overexertion, however, does less harm than the common habit of being continuously in a hurry. A habit which keeps the nervous system at a perpetual tension leads to excessive vital waste, undue susceptibility to disease and to extreme nervous exhaustion. Under its influence persons naturally amiable are transformed into petulant and no sy scolds. The woman who is a wife and mother is peculiarly liable to this habit. she has so much to do and so little time in which to do it in these days, when so many outside things crowd upon her domestic du-

There is no doubt that hurry claims ten victims where ordinary maisdies claim one. The business man suffers in just the same man-



tard this strain on the brain and nerves, at the expense of the body?" The solution of the roblem is found in his wise reply: "Build up the body by relieving the strain on the brain." It was much easier for Dr. Edson to say this than to do it. A vacation does not necessarily relieve this strain. Something else is required-a nourisher, a brain and nerve builder; in a word, the greatest of all modera discoveries. Paine's celery compound. Have and what it will do. If not, read what a prom-

inent man has to say about it: Albert H. Hardy, the author, whose poetical work, "The Maid of Bethany," is commended by such eminent men as Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Rov. Edward Everett Hale. and Dwight L. Moody, writes as follows: "Fully appreciating the benefits derived from the use of Paine's celery compound, I take pleasure in recommending it to others. After suffering for months from insomnia (sleeplessness) and nervous prostration, I was persuaded to try the compound. Good results were shown after the use of one bottle, and three practically cured me. It is not only valuable as a remedy.

but delightfully pleasant as a compound."

Mr. Hardy is only one of the thou-ands who have had the same experience and who have received the same benefits. His words are commended most heartly to all who are hurrying through life, to those who are suffering from sleeplessness, and to all who need mental or nervous health or strength.

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GATE HIM AS GOOD AS HE SENT. But Galbraith Forget About the Snapping Turtles He Was (arrylin.

Young George Galbraith of Plane street. Newark, found two big snapping turtles on the East Newark meadows yesterday morning and started to carry them home by the talls. In making a short cut across a market garden he was met by the owner, Franz Hohweller, who was in a high state of excitement, and poured out a volley of broken English upon Galbraith. The boy stood his ground bravely and re-

The boy stood his ground bravely and returned vigorous language, but in doing so he forgot the turtles and held one of them too close to his bare leg. The turtle seized the boy by the call and held on with the tenacity of a bulldog.

In writing around Galbraith brought the other turtle in contact with his right leg, and it, too, took held. The German gardener forgot his anger then and went to be suffering lad's assistance. With his pruning knife he cut off the heads of both turtles, and then had to pryogen the right with the stout blade of the knife before he could remove them from the boy's flesh. The muscles of both calves were ladly lacerated, and after temporarily dressing the wounds Mr. Hohweller hitched up his horse and took the boy home.

HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER WAS DEAD, And Barb r Shire Could Eadure Life With out Her No Longer.

Max Shire, a young Russian Pebrew, killed himself on Friday night at his home at 24 Delancey street because of grief at the death of his six-year-old daughter Marie. He carned good wages as a barber in a Broadway shop. and was contented until the child died last and was contented until the child died last winter of scarlet fever, when despair seized him. He became more and more melancholy as time advance d. and finally, took advantage of the absence of his wife, who was at the Atlantic Highbards with the ther two children, and fired four bullets into his abdonen. His dead body was found to the floor of his bedroom yestershy morning. He had left these pencilled messages: left these pencilled measages:
Bran Wire. I beer you will forgive me. I cannot
live longer. I must so to my daring whild, Marie. My
lodgeth a z raisel z lucino a rr. No. 10 i. O. B. A.
I hope my irreds will take are of no. Pleasedo
not bury me until my wife conces. Notify her at ones,
I wis a to be bured hear my daughters are. Good
by all.
Flease notify at once Mrs. Adele phire James Maptin's barber slop, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

BEAVER, Pa., July 16 .- The tow boat Jim Wood of Pittsturph narrowly ascured destruction this morning on the river. The large gas main which crosses the river near the county home was broken in some marting, and when the Wood renebed the place the escating has ignited from the furms of the on to read. The fame show up to a great in light, and it was the ight the boat had been dearly yell, but the boat shot though safely. The entheer was burned a out the face, and the dreman was slightly in ured.



Nurser